Bedford Gazette.

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WHOLE NO. 2764.——VOL. 53. FRIDAY MORNING, BEDFORD, PA., OCTOBER 2, 1857. NEW SERIES——VOL. 1, NO. 9.

Brevities.

☞There is a young lady living in Saratoga, who has visited the grave of a sister every morning for three years.—A more touching sight we have seldom seen in this inconstant and forgetful world, than this devout maiden kneeling to place flowers upon the green coverlet of a sister's "narrow bed" and to repeat her morning prayers, where none but God can hear them. There is fanaticism of the affections which we cannot but reverence; and the scene we have alluded to makes the love for woman holy even to those whose skepticism has become chronic.

"Joseph, are you a philanthropist ?" said a gentleman to our colored *gemman*, yesterday.

"Lord, yes, Massa ! Lubs every body has an affection for the whole human race, all mankind in particular."

The latest case of absence of mind is recorded of a lady about to "whip up" some eggs for sponge cake, who whipt the baby and sang Watt's crable hymn to the eggs.

An Irishman's description of making a cannon. "Take a long hole and pour brass around it."

An Irishman was challenged to fight a duel but declined on the plea that he did not wish to leave his ould mother an orphan.

Recently a lady stopped at the Madison House Covington Kv., with her husband and thirty-two children. She was about sixty years of age, but looked young and hearty. If this can be beaten, we are ready to chronicle the fact.

The Ohio State Fair has been very successful. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that *twenty-five thousand* passengers passed over the Hamilton and Dayton railroad in one day.

Thomas Ballow, of Watertown, N. Y., as we learn from the *Journal*, lost in the space of eighteen days, five bright stout, and healthy children by scarlet fever.

Miss Sophia Granger, of Butler, Pa., while out berrying slipped from a high bank, fell into deep water below, and was drowned.

A man, named Hiram Cole, is under arrest at Garrettsville, Geauga county, Ohio, for the murder of his wife.

The Georgia *Sentinel* urges the Hon. A. H. Stephens for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives.

The Jewish population of France has, since 1808, doubled, and now amounts to 100,000 souls. The Jewish population of Paris, which in 1808, amounted to 2,755, counts now 8,000 souls.

Mr. Gripes, the usurer, to whom a sixpence always looks as large as a cartwheel, is in the habit of holding his breath while the tailor measures him, so that his garments will require the less cloth.

The tongue was intended for a divine organ, but the devil often plays upon it.

Miss Hannah W. Brinton, M. D., a graduate of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, has located in Lancaster. The *Express* says: Miss B. is a native of this county, of a highly respectable and widely connected family, and thoroughly educated in the various branches of medical scince.

A despatch from Lecompton, Kansas, states that the Constitutional Convention consumed a week in organizing, and adjourned until the third Monday in October.

—A great demand for mechanics exists at present in Memphis, Tenn. Bricklayers and carpenters especially, are in great request.—The city is growing rapidly, demand for labor is great, and remunerating prices are paid.

—According to the most recent French styles for ladies' dresses, it will take 22 yards to make anything like a pattern. Who is going to get married at this rate?

"Ah," said an Englishman, "I belong to a country upon which the sun never sets." "And I," said a Yankee, "belong to a country of which there is no correct map; it grows so fast that surveyors can't keep up with it."

—Washington Irving is gathering the materials for a life of Kit Carson.

—The experiments recently made with the Chinese sugar cane have resulted so favorably that it is not unlikely it will become a staple plant of the country.

—There is a great demand for building material in St. Louis. Bricks have gone up to $8,50 per thousand. One brick maker there is clearing $100 per day by his operations.

—It has been satisfactorily ascertained that ducks enter the water for *divers* reasons, and come out for *sundry* motives.

—What is more beautiful and poetical than the child's idea of ice—'Water gone to sleep.'

—Mr McLoskey, a gentleman worth some $150,000, dying in Paris, left $6,000 to a niece in Dubuque, Iowa. The niece or legatee died on the same day as the testator. If the hour of her death preceded his, the legacy lapsed; if it succeeded his, the legacy is vested in her. The time of their decease was so nearly identical that it is supposed it will have to be determined by the difference between solar and true time.

—At St. Louis on Saturday, a crop of choice Missouri barley, some 2,500 bushels, was sold by sample, for future delivery, at $1.25 per bushel.

—It is stated that one firm in New York will sell this Summer $80,000 to $100,000 worth of blackberries.

—An honest farmer thus writes to the chairman of an English agricultural society: "Gentlemen, please put me down on your list of cattle for a bull."

Do not anxiously expect what is not yet come; do not vainly regret what is already past.

Select Poetry.

THE COTTAGER AND NAPOLEON.

Can any one read the following stanzas, translated from Beranger, the greatest lyric poet of the nineteenth century, and wonder why France, from cottager to king, mourns the death of her sweet ballad-songster!

Amid the lowly, straw-built shed,
Long will the peasant seek his glory;
And when some fifty years have fled,
The thatch will hear no other story.
Around some old and hoary dame
The village crowd will oft exclaim—
"Mother, now till midnight chimes,
Tell us the tales of other times.
He wronged us: say it, if they will,
The people love his memory still;
Mother, now the day is dim,
Mother, tell us now of him."

"My children—in our village here,
I saw him once by kings attended:
That time has passed this many a year,
For scarce my maiden days were ended.
On foot he climbed the hill, and nigh
To where I watched him passing by;
Small his hat upon that day,
And he wore a coat of gray;
And when he saw me shake with dread,
'Good day to you, my dear!' he said"
"Oh! and mother, is it true?
Mother, did he speak to you?"

"From this a year had passed away:
Again in Paris streets I found him;
To Notre Dame he rode that day,
With all his gallant court around him—
All eyes admired the show the while,
No face that did not wear a smile;
'See how brightly shines the sky!
'Tis for him!' the people cry:
And then his face was soft with joy,
For God had blessed him with a boy."
"Mother, oh! how glad to see
Days that must so happy be!"

"But, when o'er our province ran
The bloody armies of the strangers,
Alone he seemed, that famous man,
To fight against a thousand dangers.
One evening, just like this one here,
I heard a knock that made me fear,
Entered, when I op'ed the door,
He, and guards perhaps a score;
And seated where I sit he said,
'To what a war I have been led!' "
"Mother, and was that the chair?
Mother, was he seated *there*?"

"Dame, I am hungry!" then he cried:
I set out wine and bread before him;
There at the fire his clothes he dried,
And slept while watched his followers o'er him.
When, with a start, he rose from sleep,
He saw me in my terror weep,
And he said, 'Nay, our France is strong;
Soon I will avenge her wrong.'
It is the dearest thing of mine,
The glass in which he drank his wine."
"And, through change of good and ill,
Mother, you have kept it still."

SEARCH FOR HAPPINESS.—A wealthy epicure applied to an Arabian doctor for a prescription that would restore his body to health, and give happiness to his mind. The physician advised him to exchange shirts with a man who was perfectly contented with his lot. Whereupon the patient set out on a journey in pursuit of such a person. After many months spent without accomplishing his object, he was told of a certain cobbler of whom every one had spoken as a model of contentment and happiness. Pursuing the direction given, the travelor was at length rewarded with the sight of the cobbler enjoying a comfortable nap on a board. Without ceremony he was aroused from his slumbers, and the important interrogatory whether he was contented with his lot was answered in the affirmative.

"Then," said the seeker after happiness, "I have one small boon to ask at your hand. It is that you exchange shirts with me, that by this means I also may become contented and happy."

"Most gladly would I accede to the request," replied the cobbler, 'but—'

"Nay, refuse me not," interrupted the man of wealth; "any sum that you may name shall be thine."

"I seek not thy wealth," said the cobbler, "but—but"—

"What!"

"But the truth is—*I have no shirt!*"

HUMAN ELEVATION.

"I know" says Channing, "but one elevation of a human being, and this is Elevation of Soul. Without this, it matters nothing where a man stands, or what he possesses; and with it, he towers, he is one of God's nobility, no matter what place he holds in the social scale. There are not different kinds of dignity for different orders of men, but one and the same to all. The only elevation of a human being, consists in the exercise, growth, energy of the higher principles and powers of his soul. A bird may be shot upward by a foreign force, but it rises, in the true sense of the word, only when it spreads its own wings, and soars by its own living power. So a man may be thrust upwards in a conspicuous place by outward accidents, but he rises only as far as he exerts himself, and expands his best faculties, and ascends by a free effort, to a noble region of thought and action."

—An Irish counsel being questioned by a Judge, to know for whom he was concerned replied, "I am concerned, my lord, for the plaintiff; but I am employed by the defendant."

Doubt and distraction on earth—the brightness of truth in heaven.

Miscellaneous.

DOGOLOGY—A NEW SCIENCE.

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL LESLIE COOMBS.

Although a veteran of the war of 1812, and one of its bravest, General Coombs still retains the sprightliness of youth; his head is erect, his back straight as a pine tree, his eye bright as a game cock's, and his laugh as cheerful as the carol of a bird in nestling time. All these qualities are doubtless owing to an internal well spring of wit and humor, as certain to keep the outer man fresh and verdurous as the spray of a fountain will keep its borders in perpetual bloom. One day the General was travelling in a stage coach with one of those unhappy philosophers who bestow more attention upon the bumps on their skull than on the linings thereof, yclept phrenologists. Of course, everybody in the stage was bored by this professor, until the General drew him into an unlucky ambuscade. "Sir," said Leslie, "I used to be of opinion that this science was neither correct, nor founded upon proper grounds, although I had never given the subject the attention I now find it merits; but I am convinced, from the very able discourse you have given us, that your theory is a just one, and of no little consequence when we need to make an estimate of the characters and dispositions of men. But although I had no great faith in it, yet I was sometimes struck with the resemblances in its leading features to a science with which I am familiar, and by which I am in a great measure guided in my intercourse with strangers"—

'I presume,' interrupted the professor, with a smile of self-satisfaction, 'you allude to physiognomy?'

'No, sir,' replied the General, 'my science is dogology.'

'Dogology?' echoed the Professor, aghast.

'Dogology,' said the General, with a winning smile, 'I can always tell, sir, by the appearance of a dog, what sort of a man his master is.'

'Sir,' replied the phrenologist, drawing himself up stiffly, 'I see your intention is to cast ridicule upon my science.'

'Pardon me,' said the General, with the most amiable expression of countenance, I will convince you to the contrary. At the next town where we stop for dinner, and which I have never visited before, I will tell you from the dogs in the street what sort of men their owners are. And if I fail to do so, I will forfeit the drinks for the whole stage load of passengers.'

'Oh, yes! that you could readily make up a fanciful theory, I am convinced, and draw an imaginary character for that of the master of every dog, I have tolerable good reason for believing. But how am I to tell whether you are correct or not? I am a stranger here as well as yourself,' said the wary professor.

'We will leave the decision to the landlord of the tavern where we stop. He must know every person in the place,' replied the General.

'Agreed,' said the phrenologist, winking at the other passengers, and regaining his self-satisfied air; 'I agree to that, and will forfeit the drinks if the landlord's account tallies with your descriptions.'

On arriving at the tavern, dinner was speedily discussed, the passengers being anxious to enjoy the exhibition of this novel science. The General beckoned the landlord out of the bar room. This drew all the idlers with him, so that with them and the passengers there was a tolerable large group in front of the tavern, and of course this attracted other persons to see what was going on; so that by the time the landlord had been made acquainted with his duties as arbiter, quite a respectable audience was collected, in numbers, at least.

'The owner of that dog,' said the General, as a fine pointer, with a steel chain collar around his neck, passed, 'is a gentleman of education and property. He lives well, dresses well; has a fine hourse, (the best house in town, quoth the landlord,) enjoys himself rationally, is fond of society, a sportsman, (that he is,) is generally popular and on good terms with his neighbors. How is that, landlord?'

'True as a die,' said the landlord, 'the very man.'

Just then a little wiry Scotch terrier darted from under a garden gate, opposite, and rushed up street after a flock of chickens. 'The owner of that dog,' said the speaker, 'is a boy about fourteen or fifteen years of age. A sly little rogue, always about some mischief; he is a spoiled child; perhaps the only one, he and the dog are constant companions, and neither are happy unless engaged in some scrape; and the neighborhood is no doubt in trouble all the time with their pranks.'

'By jolly,' said the landlord, 'there's something in this here dogology. That boy is just such a boy as you say he is, stranger!'

'The owner of that dog,' continued the General, as a pug-nosed bull-dog, with great wrinkles on his cheeks, short, belligerent ears, heavy, thick eyes, broad chest, bandy forelegs, and a tail that looked as if it had been drove up, made its appearance, 'is an uneducated man.—In disposition he is suspicious and obstinate; very wrong headed; not likely to have many friends, if any, men like himself, not apt to take much interest in public affairs; close in his dealing, and not given to talk much.'

'By thunder!' said the landlord, 'you've got him again. The owner of that bull-dog is a dutch butcher. He don't talk, for he can't speak English good; he don't take no interest in public matters, cause he can't vote, and he's obstinate as a mule, as I know, for he always gets more pounds of meat on his bill than there is in his weight, and he won't take off a cent neither.'

'That dog,' said General Leslie, elevating his voice, for he was very much elated—with success so far, and he saw a capital specimen of the bull terrier coming up the road—a union of ferocity and cunning—heavy-headed, lank-bodied, broad-breasted, eyes like coals of fire, ears and tail drove in for rough and tumble fighting—'that dog, gentlemen, is owned by a man who is probably the worst man in this town, if not in the State of Kentucky. He is destitute of honor and principle, and would not hesitate to take the life of any man for the sake of a few dollars.

Here he was interrupted by a voice in the crowd:

'Look here, stranger, you're making a little too free with my character, by Gard! That dog belongs to me!' and the speaker pushed his way through the crowd, and confronted the dogologist.

'My friend,' said the General, camly, pushing the hair back from his high forehead, 'I want to ask you a question—where did you get that dog?'

'I raised him!' said the man.

'Then,' said the General, 'I've lost the drinks. I was only betting on dogology, and my friend, you have swept me. Come in,' said he to the phrenologist, 'I want you to feel the bumps of this gentleman, and I hope the rest of the crowd will join me in a drink to old Kentucky.'

Any person who has seen the Great West will know how cheerfully this last sentiment was approved of by the crowd generally.—*Cozzen's Wine Press.*

[*From the Press.*

THE AIR OF YANKEE DOODLE.

During my residence in London, several years ago, the following letter came into my possession, and thinking that it might prove of some interest to your many readers, I enclose you a copy for publication in *The Press.*—Whatever may be the origin of the air of Yankee Doodle, it has become to us so entirely national in its character, that any information in relation to it cannot fail to be received with great interest by the American people. The writer of the letter, Dr. Reinbault, is an eminent professor of music in London. He has devoted many years of his life to the collection and preservation of the popular airs of England and other countries, and his thorough acquaintance with the subject about which he writes renders him high authority, and enables him to throw additional light upon the origin of our most popular national melody. The letter reads as follows:

LONDON, July 21, 1854.

Dr. Reinbault presents his compliments to ——, and regrets very much that owing to his being away from London, ——'s letter has remained so long unanswered.

With respect to the air of Yankee Doodle, the earliest copy which Dr. Reinbault has found is in Walsh's collection of Dances for the year 1750," where it is printed in 6-8 time, and called "Fishers Jig." This is very interesting, because for more than half a century the air in question has been sung in our nurseries to the verse. "Lucy Locket lost her pocket,
Kitty Fisher found it;
Not a bit of money in it,
Only binding round it."

According to a set of old engravings of London characters, (probably by Holler,) published in the reign of Charles II, Kitty Fisher figures as a courtesan of that period. This seems to send the time back a long ways.

It has been said that the air of Yankee Doodle dates still further back, and that the verse

"Yankee Doodle came to town,
Upon a little poney;
He stuck a feather in his hat,
And called it macaroni,'

relates (with the alteration of Nankee for Yankee) to Cromwell. The lines are said to allude to his going into Oxford with a single plume fastened in a knot, called a macaroni. But this is all conjecture; all that we know for certain is that the air in question was known in England the first half of the last century as "Kitty Fisher's Jig." Dr. Reinbault has all the popular music of England from the earliest time, but finds no trace of the air of Yankee Doodle (in print) before the year 1750.

In connection with this subject, I also learned, when in London, that about the middle or towards the close of the last century, there was a musical clock attached to a church in the 'City' proper, somewhere in the neighborhood of the famous Bow-Bells, which daily, at the hour of twelve among other melodies, played the air Yankee Doodle. I endeavored to trace the story to its foundation, and ascertain if possible the exact locality of the edifice that contained the clock. But the labor was in vain. Nothing definite could be learned, and no vestige of the building could be found. The simple story that such a thing had been, was all that time, in its ravages, had permitted to come down to the present. Yet, whether it be true or false, there can be no doubt of the fact that the air of Yankee Doodle was composed and sung long before the American Revolution. English mothers had taught it to their children, little dreaming that the day would come when from their loins would spring a generation of men who would take that strain, and blending it with a nation's glory, make it echo along the whole earth's surface. And now it has become the song of a great people.

Wherever "civilization spreads her luminous wings," Yankee Doodle may be heard mingling with the morning breeze and lingering in the evening air. Simple and touching in its melody, it has a magic influence to stir up old memories in the patriot's heart. whether he be in his own native land, or on some distant foreign shore. And it will continue to thrill with its resistless power the people of our Union, as long as we preserve the land our fathers left us undivided and an unbroken heritage.

Faithfully your friend,
HERMAN LEIGH.

"In short, ladies, and gentlemen," said an overpowered orator, 'I can only say—I beg leave to add—I desire to assure you—that I wish I had a window in my bosom, that you might see the emotions of my heart." Vulgar boy from the gallery: 'Won't a *pane* in your stomach do this time?'

VIDOCQ'S LAST EXPLOIT.

In our last, we mentioned the death of Vidocq, the celebrated Paris detective. The following in relation to him we cut from the Paris correspondence of the New York Daily *Times*:

Vidocq's period of glory was the Restoration.—He was the creator of the popular *Brigade de Surete*, of which he was a long time the chief. His memoirs, which he published, I believe, in 1829, in four large volumes, have been translated into English, German, Italian and Spanish. For a long time he was the hero, the mystery, the god of the Parisians. Himself a thief, he came out of the chain gang to enter the police. If a robbery or an assassination was committed, the first question was, "Is Vidocq after the malefactor?" Or if the malefactor escaped, everybody exclaimed, "That's because Vidocq was not in the affair!" Finally Vidocq fell into the exclusive business of watching for hire, infidel wives and husbands, a highly lucrative and amusing occupation at Paris, but certainly not very reputable. Even in his later years so great was his renown in his buisness that his aid was frequently sought by wealthy people. His last exploit was the following:

A rich merchant went to him to consult on a deficit of 150,000 francs which he found on his books. Vidocq demanded—

"What is the age of your cashier ?"

"Twenty-five. But I am as sure of him as of myself: he has also been robbed; he is a victim like myself."

"Are you married ?"

"Yes."

"How old is your wife?" Is she handsome? Is she honest ?"

"Oh, Sir, my wife is virtue itself—honorable, attached to me, above—"

"Never mind all that; your cashier is 32; is your wife handsome ?"

"Since you insist upon knowing, she *is* handsome, but—"

"But! but! no matter about the buts! You wish to find your money, don't you, and you have confidence in me?"

"Of course I have since I am here !"

"Very well, then; go back home, make her believe that you are going on a journey, and introduce me into the house."

This was done. The merchant left home, and Vidocq hid himself in a closet near the chamber of the lady. Breakfast was served, a young man was shown in, and was thus addressed by Madame:

"Very well, Arthur, he is gone, but he suspects us, and we are lost."

[illegible] rade of love and desolation, concluding with these words:

"Only one road is left open for us; let us take what remains and embark for—"

Vidocq stepped out of his concealment. Grand tableau.

"My children be calm, or I'll break both your heads," said Vidocq. "We understand each other I suppose? Now, tell me where is the stolen money ?"

"We have only 100,000 francs left," replied the woman.

Are you telling the truth?"

"Oh, I swear it."

"Very well! Give it to me." The money was given over.

"Now, then, let this affair be forgotten; never speak of it to your husband, and he shall know nothing. As for you, Sir, give me your delicate little thumbs." He placed handcuffs on the gentleman, conducted him to Havre, put him on a ship bound for America, and left him with the French adieu, "Go hang yourself elsewhere."

Vidocq came back to Paris, handed the 100,000 francs to the merchant, saying, "Your cashier was the thief, but he had spent 50,000 francs of the money with a *danseuse*. I embarked him for New York. Afterwards no happier family was ever known than that of the merchant.

"DON'T STAY LONG."

It is rarely, indeed, that we have read anything more truthfully pathetic than the subjoined waif, which we find floating among our exchanges.

"Don't stay long, husband," said a young wife tenderly, in my presence one evening as her husband was preparing to go out. The words themselves were insignificant, but the look of melting fondness with which they were accompanied spoke volumes. It told all the whole vast depths of a woman's love—of her grief when the light of his smile, the source of all her joy, beamed not brightly upon her.

"Don't stay long, husband," and I fancied I saw the loving, gentle wife, sitting along, anxiously counting the moments of her husband's absence—every few moments running to the door to see if he was in sight; and finding that he was not, I tho't that I could hear her exclaiming, in disappointed tones, "not yet."

"Don' stay long, husband," and I again thought I could see the young wife rocking nervously in the great arm chair, and weeping as though her heart would break as her thoughtlesss "lord and master" prolonged his stay to a wearisome length of time.

O! you that have wives to say "don't stay long," when you go forth, think of them kindly when you are mingling in the busy hive of life, and try, just a little, to make their home and hearts happy for they are gems seldom to be replaced. You cannot find amid the pleasures of the world, the peace and joy that a quiet home, blessed with such a woman's presence will afford.

"Don't stay long, husband!" and the young wife's looks seemed to say, for her, here, in our own sweet home, is a loving heart, whose music is hushed when you are absent; here is a soft breast for you to lay your head upon and here are pure lips unsoiled by sin, that will pay you with kisses for coming back soon.

The spontaneous gifts of Heaven are of high value, but the strength of perseverance gains the prize.

MAD ANTHONY WAYNE.

Gen. Wayne was a great favorite with all who had served under him, and when it was known that he was to command the expedition against the Indians of the northwest, hundreds of his revolutionary comrades flocked to his standard and enlisted under his orders. There are those still living among us who remember Gen. Wayne when he took this post. He was very partial to those who served under him in the Revolution, and they could always approach him with more familiarity than others could. Among these old pets was a somewhat antiquated dragoon, extremely averse to labor. He refused to do any service in time of peace, and had no other ambition in days of quietness than to keep his horse's feet ready for the fight, and his sword bright and sharp. The General was subject to attacks of the gout, and at such times was cross and petulant, and it then required no slight degree of courage to approach him. But the old dragoon was never daunted by the General's temper. On one occasion when the General was particularly ill-natured from a severe attack, the old dragoon had some favor to ask; approaching his room, he peeped in at the door, exclaiming—"Mad Anthony!" The General looked up and angrily ordered him to "be off sir!" Off went the dragoon. In a few minutes he returned looking into the room and shouted: "Mad Anthony, I say sir!" The General looked up at him and said, "Be off, you rascal, and don't trouble me!" Away went the dragoon. In a few minutes he returned, looked into the room and shouted, "Mad Anthony, I say, sir, it is as hard getting a glass of grog out of you as it was to get into Stony Point with you!" This appeal told. 'Waiter', said the General, "give that——rascal a glass of brandy and send him off." The old dragoon tossed off the liquor, and retired until he should again be in want of a drink of the General's brandy.

The above was communicated to the writer, by an old resident, and one familiar with scenes of Indian and frontier war.

PREPARE FOR DEATH.

A Young man in the vigor of health, was thrown from a vehicle, and conveyed to the nearest house, in a state of alarming danger. A physician was called. The first question of the wounded youth, was, "Sir, must I die? must I die? deceive me not in this thing." He was told that he could not live more than an hour. He waked up, as it were at once, to a full sense of the dreadful reality. "Must I then go into eternity in an hour? must I appear before my God and Judge in an hour? God knows that I have made no preparation for this event. I knew that impenitent youths were sometimes thus cut off suddenly, but it never entered my mind that I was to be one of that number.—And now what shall I do to be saved? He was told that he must repent and belive in the Lord Jesus Christ. "But how shall I repent and believe ?" There is no time to explain the manner. Death will not wait for explanation. The work must be done. The whole business of an immortal being in this probationary life is now crowded into one short hour—and that is an hour of mental agony and distraction. Friends were around, and running to and fro in the frenzy of grief. The poor sufferer with a bosom heaving with emotion, and an eye gleaming with desperation, continued his cry of "What shall I do to be saved?" till, in less than an hour, his voice was hushed in the stillness of death.

STILL ANOTHER BLACK REPUBLICAN ANGEL FALLEN.—Can it be possible that the fact of almost every clergyman who lent himself to the Fremont disunion scheme, in 1856, having fallen in crime and iniquity, will fail to open the eyes of every honest Black Republican to the fact that their conduct is abhorred by the *Almighty*, and that for their apostacy, He has given them over to unbelief and hardness of heart? These men who had dedicated themselves to the service of the great *Jehovah*, who could not fail to see that the election of Fremont must inevitably lead to a dismemberment of the Union, forsook their holy calling, and devoted themselves to the service of their country's enemies.

Now we see the result of their apastacy. We can scarcely open an exchange but the account of another clergyman falling into crime stares us in the face. This should be enough to convince every unprejudiced man, that the cause of Black Republicanism is an unholy and God-abhorred cause, and that the displeasure of high Heaven sooner or later overtakes those who understood its evil tendencies and embarked in it. The clergymen who enrolled themselves under the disunion banner of Black Republicanism are, one after another, being exposed, and consigned to the infamy their crimes and misdeeds entitle them to. The Mercer County (Ohio) *Standard* of the 3rd inst., says that Rev. Wesley Brock, who is one of the loudest Black Republicans in the north-west, an old minister and recently presiding elder of the district, has been guilty of the crime of seduction, and that the lady whom he has ruined has commenced legal proceedings against him. The *Standard* in noticing the matter, says:—

We do not give publicity to this debasing crime of Mr. Brock with any intention of injuring the church. Far from it. Our sympathies have always been with the denomination of which he has been a leading but now fallen star. But we have always thought, and still believe, that so long as the church permits its preachers to dabble in politics to the neglect of their religious duties, it is sinning against itself in not silencing the renegades immediately. By such a course the church would soon regain the ground lost in the past few years, and confidence amongst the people. So long as political preaching is allowed, it will continue to suffer.—*Springfield Register.*

The *Utica Telegraph*, has an article headed. "Why Old Maids Multiply." This is something new. It has always been understood that they are just the ones who do not "multiply, and replenish the earth."

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, . Oct. 2, 1857.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

Democratic State Nominations.

GOVERNOR:

Gen. Wm. F. Packer,

Of Lycoming County.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

Hon. Nimrod Strickland,

Of Chester County.

SUPREME JUDGES:

Hon. Wm. Strong,

Of Berks County.

Hon. James Thompson,

Of Erie County.

SENATOR,

William P. Schell, of Bedford.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,

JAMES BURNS, Jr., of Bedford.
DAVID HAY, of Somerset.

Prothonotary—SAML. H. TATE, Bedford.
Sheriff—WM. S. FLUKE, M. Woodberry.
Treasurer—SAML. DAVIS, Bedford.
Commissioner—C. EVANS, E. Providence.
Director—GEO. SMOUSE, W. Providence.
Auditor—JOHN W. CRISMAN, St. Clair.

WHAT THE WHIGS THOUGHT OF WILMOT IN 1846.

It will be remembered that the Tariff of 1842 was repealed by Congress four years after its establishment. When this repeal was made, the opposition to the Democratic party were as violent in their denunciations of Democratic members of Congress, as they are now of those who voted for the much abused Kansas Nebraska Bill. Yet the very politicians who raved and swore so terribly at the passage of the Bill repealing the Tariff of '42, and cursed David Wilmot so bitterly for lending it his support, are now warmly advocating Mr. Wilmot's claims to the Governorship of Pennsylvania. We give below a number of extracts from the leading Whig Journals, published at that period, which will show how vehement the Whig party of Pennsylvania was in its hostility to the present Abolition candidate for Governor:

[*From the Harrisburg Telegraph, July* 15, 1846, *then published by Theo. Fenn who now edits the Lancaster Independent, a Wilmot paper.*]

"But one **British Free Trade Tory** "was found in all Pennsylvania and that was **"Wilmot** of Bradford. The execrations of "every friend of Pennsylvania, will fall upon "and follow him, until he reaches that place "where the worm dieth not and the fire is not "quenched!"

* * * * * * *

"His (Wilmot's) INFAMOUS TREACHERY should be revenged by disowning and [illegible] upon the South for support. HIS "NAME AND HIS DEED WILL STINK "IN THE NOSTRILS OF EVERY TRUE "HEARTED PENNSYLVANIAN FOREVER."

[*From the Miners' Journal, September* 19, 1846, *then as now published by Benjamin Bannan, being also at present an advocate of Wilmot for Governor.*]

"IT WOULD BE A DISGRACE TO THE "STATE TO RETURN WILMOT TO "CONGRESS."

[*From the Berks and Schuylkill Journal, July* 11, 1846, *a paper now warmly supporting Wilmot for Governor.*]

"Among those who voted for the *Ad Valorem* "Tariff Bill, was Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, **"A Locofoco free trade renegade from the Bradford district."**

[*From the same paper, July* 18, 1846.]

"The name of WILMOT should be held up "to the SCORN & CONTEMPT of every free"man in the state. The man who for the sake "of party, or SOME PROMISED REWARD, "betrays his constituents by supporting a measure "so disastrous to their dearest interests, IS UN"FIT TO BE THE REPRESENTATIVE OF "A FREE PEOPLE."

[*From the York Republican, Aug.* 5, 1846, *then edited by Thomas E. Cochran, who was last Fall a candidate on the Abolition State Ticket, and who is now a supporter of David Wilmot, for Governor.*]

"He who can hereafter cling to the skirts of these TREACHEROUS leaders, (including Wilmot among the class,) who can confide in their representations, or yield to their influence, IS UNWORTHY OF THE NAME AND PRIVILEGES OF A FREEMAN."

[*From the Norristown Free Press, July* 8, 1846, *a Journal at present supporting Wilmot, and edited by the same man who wrote the following:*]

"Even Pennsylvania could furnish ONE LO"COFOCO (WILMOT) TO VOTE AGAINST "HER BEST INTERESTS."

[*From the same paper, Sept.*, 2, 1846.]

"Wilmot, the TRAITOR REPRESENTA"TIVE in Congress, * * * has been marked "by his betrayed constituents. * * * *This* "*is just.* The laboring men of the North must "no longer put their trust in NORTHERN "MEN with SOUTHERN PRINCIPLES."

Such was the language of the Whig Press toward David Wilmot in 1846. Then they beslimed and bedaubed him with the harshest and filthiest abuse. Then they denounced him as a traitor to his country, as one whose "name and deed would stink in the nostrils of every true hearted Pennsylvanian forever." No language was strong enough to daguerreotype their hatred of the "Free Trade Renegade." No punishment, in their eyes, could befall the "British Tory," adequate to his deserts. What do they say of him now? They laud him as the coming Messiah of Pennsylvania's greatness and glory. They fall down at his feet and worship him, and stealing "the livery of the court of heaven to serve the devil in," they emblazon his black banner with the inscription, "God and Humanity!" "Like the dog that returneth to his vomit again," they embrace the man upon whom the sluices of their blackguardism had incessantly poured their filth for years and years.

Bah! who would follow in the lead of men so inconsistent? Who would trust demagogues so unsteady, so reckless, so unprincipled?

John Alsip, Esq.

The above named gentleman, it is well known, is a candidate for the office of Prothonotary. *Personally*, we have nothing whatever to urge against his claims; *politically*, we have many objections to make against him. He is the representative of every ism that is at present arrayed against the Democratic party. He was sworn into the Know Nothing Order in this town, and although he tells Anti Know Nothings privately that he has left it, yet he has never *by any public act*, given any assurance that he has renounced its doctrines. He received and accepted the nomination of the Know Nothing Abolitionists, and therefore, is the endorser of their fanatical and dangerous creed. He stands before the people the nominee of a faction whose battle-cry was last Fall and is, to this day, *"Anything to beat the Democratic Party!"* He is the candidate of the men who slandered and reviled the great and good Buchanan, calling him "Ten Cent Jimmy" and heaping upon him all the vile epithets of their fish woman vocabulary. He voted the Union Electoral Ticket, last Fall, and thus identified himself with the sectional agitators whose fondest desire it is to break down the Democratic party. How can he, therefore, have the effrontery to ask Democrats, to support him? How is it that he is not ashamed to declare to Democrats, as he did to a certain one a few days ago, that *the man who did not vote for Jas. Buchanan, was not a true man to his country?* Why does he say, when it suits his purposes, that he is as good a Democrat as any body else, and that he does not care a straw about any candidate but John Alsip?

Democrats, the reason of his present conduct toward you is obvious! He knows well enough that without your votes, his is a hopeless case. He is, therefore, anxious to secure them. He flatters you like a sycophant—he electioneers with you in the most artful manner—he allows no opportunity to pass to excite your prejudices against his Democratic opponent. His game has been planned by the Abolition leaders. He is an instrument in the hands of men that hate your principles with all their soul. *His* triumph they would consider *their* triumph.

Let him beware! Let him remember that it is heaping insult upon insult to ask Democrats to vote for him after lending his name to their enemies for the purpose of its being used in opposition to Democratic men and measures! Let him remember that if he persists in his present mode of electioneering, the defeat that now stares him in the face, will be rendered still more disgraceful and disastrous, by his daring to outrage the feelings of Democrats in asking them to support him whilst he is the nominee of their bitterest enemies, the Know Nothings and Abolitionists!

"TEN CENTS A DAY."

What has become of this electioneering slander made use of so extensively by the enemies of Mr. Buchanan and the Democratic party? We hear not a breath of it. Has shame at last tied the tongues of the revilers that used it, or are they so fearful of being overwhelmed in the tide of popular indignation aroused by their falsehoods, that they dare not open their mouths? Ye foul-mouthed traducers of James Buchanan—ye charlatans and hypocrites—who last Fall strove to prejudice the mind of the laboring man against the greatest Statesman now living, answer what has become of your "Ten Cent Jimmy" slander? Mr. Buchanan has been President since the 4th of March last, and laborers still receive as high wages as ever they did, if not higher. So it seems that the great "hue and cry," you raised about Mr. Buchanan being in favor of reducing the wages of laborers, was only a humbug—just as all your other hobbies are—negroism included. Oh, ye mountebanks and falsifiers! Answer, what has become of your story about "Ten Cents a Day?"

SLIGHTLY STRETCHED.

Major Tate, the Democratic candidate for Prothonotary, said of his opponent, in a public speech, in Cumberland Valley, a few days ago, *that he (Mr. Alsip,) rides four political horses*, referring, when he made the expression, to the fact that his opponent pretends to be always of the same political party as the individual with whom he is electioneering. That is, when talking with an Abolitionist, he is an Abolitionist, with an "American," he is an "American," with an Old Line Whig he is an Old Line Whig, and with a Democrat, he is a Democrat. Mr. Alsip, we understand, now goes about complaining to the people that Major Tate said that he is a rich nabob and drives a coach and four! We heard all that Major Tate said on this subject, and it was merely as above stated, that Mr. Alsip rides four *political* horses, the Abolition, "American," Old Line Whig and Democratic. The last, however, in our opinion he will not ride much to his benefit, as it will throw him as sure as his name is John Alsip, especially if he continues to *stretch* Major Tate's statements as he has done in this instance.

Telegraphic.—Philad'a, Sept. 30th, 1857. —Editors *Gazette*:—City Banks suspended, pay out their notes.

Pennsylvania Bank par. Interior banks three discount—feeling better and I think worst over.

BEWARE! BEWARE!!

The Opposition will, doubtless, attempt, as usual, to circulate false stories in reference to Democratic candidates and principles, immediately before, or on, election day. Beware of such fabrications! Let no Democrat be deceived by the representations of any of his political enemies. Let every friend of our glorious cause, be vigilant in this particular.

TURN OUT! TURN OUT!!

Let every Democrat so arrange his private affairs, if possible, that he may be enabled to go to the polls on next election day. Let there be "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," for the candidates of the Democratic party. Now is the time to cut off the last head of the Hydra of Abolitionism. Turn out, Democrats! Turn out!!

THEY DARE NOT DO IT.

Some weeks ago we charged that *every man on the opposition County Ticket*, in this county, is the supporter of David Wilmot, for Governor. We, then, dared them, or any one of them, to deny it. Sufficient time has elapsed for them to reply, but they have given no response. They are silent as the grave on *that* subject. They dare not define their position on the Governor question. If they did, and did it honestly, they know very well, that not a Hazlehurst man in the County would touch them. *That* "accounts for the milk in the cocoa nut" of their silence.

Remember,

That the opposition County Ticket is composed wholly and entirely of *Wilmot* men. Remember, also, that that ticket is the foster-child of the men who have hitherto been incessant in their abuse of the Democratic party and that the candidates upon it,

SAMUEL J. CASTNER,
JOHN ALSIP,
JAMES S. BECKWITH,
GEO. R. OSTER,
DAVID SPARKS,
THOMAS IMLER

are the nominees of the bitter and uncompromising enemies of Democratic principles.

THE MONEY PANIC.

A terrific storm has swept over the monetary world, scattering failure and ruin in its track.—Banks that were supposed to be entirely solvent and sound, have failed, or suspended. A general prostration of business is, of course, the result, wherever the financial affairs of the country have been affected by the crash.

We believe, the all Philadelphia Banks with the exception of the Bank of Pennsylvania, have suspended specie payment. Likewise all the Pittsburg banks, except the Bank of Pittsburg and the Mechanics' Bank.

The reason of this trouble in money matters is simply *the unsound system upon which our Banks are founded*. Let *that* be thoroughly investigated and re-modelled, and we shall never more be thrown into such a chaos of pecuniary mishaps. Let the inside affairs of the banks be thrown open to the light of day—let there be a monthly, or weekly, exhibit of their condition, made under oath by their officers—so that we need not leap in the dark when we take Bank-bills—and all will be well.

In order that our banking system may undergo a thorough revision and correction, we should elect Honest Men to the next Legislature. And in this connexion it should be always borne in mind that the policy of the Democratic party, has ever been in favor of curtailing and narrowing the privileges of banks.

Gov. Pollock has issued his proclamation to convene the Legislature on the 6th inst., for the purpose of having legislative action upon financial affairs, or, as some think, to legalize the suspension of the banks. We consider this calling together of the Legislature an entirely unnecessary and uncalled for proceeding. The session cannot continue over a single week, and consequently no *deliberate* action can be taken upon the important and intricate subject which is to be considered. The result will be hasty legislation, and unnecessary expense to the people. Surely it is high time that venal Abolitionism ceases its reign in our State Capitol.

Keep it Before the People,

That whilst David Wilmot is the candidate of a party which has tried its utmost to give the negro the right to vote in Maine, in New York, in Iowa and other states; he also endorses the doctrine that proscribes the Foreigner and the Catholic, thereby showing that he esteems the BLACK above the WHITE man.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

That David Wilmot in all his speeches, never breathes a word about the interests of our Commonwealth, not a syllable about our greedy corporations, our corrupt legislatures, but talks only of a subject outside the jurisdiction of the people of Pennsylvania, the Kansas question which has been a dead and buried issue ever since the triumphant election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency of the U. States.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

That the Democratic Canal Commissioners saved to the Commonwealth, last spring, the heavy annual income of upwards of $250,000 by laying before the Democratic Supreme Court, the Bill for the Sale of the Main Line, which proposed to repeal the Tonnage Tax of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which amounted last year to the sum above specified, which Bill as far as it related to the repeal of the said tax, the Supreme Court pronounced void and of no effect.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

That the Democratic party has always been opposed to the indiscriminate chartering of banks: holding such a course to be ruinous to the interests of the masses and destructive of the very basis of Commerce and Trade.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

That in view of these things it is the duty of every citizen who regards the welfare of the Commonwealth, as well as his own individual interests, to vote for William F. Packer, and the nominees of the Democratic party.

THE NORTH AROUSED!
THE DEMOCRATS OF LIBERTY IN MOTION!!

Tuesday, the 22d of September last, was a day long to be remembered by the citizens of Liberty. A meeting of the people of that township, favorable to the election of Gen. Packer and the nominees of the Democratic party, was held at Stonerstown on that day. A delegation of Democrats from Hopewell (which by the way, was composed of a glorious set of men) were in attendance at this meeting. The whole number of persons present was upwards of *two hundred and fifty!* Great enthusiasm prevailed, and every Democrat present felt assured of coming victory.

The officers of this meeting were as follows:

President, George F. Steel, Esq.—Vice Presidents, Isaac Kensinger, and John A. White, Esqs.—Secretaries, George Rhoads and Jacob Kensinger, Esqs.

Speeches were made by B. F. Meyers, Geo. H. Spang, Esq., Hon. Wm. P. Schell, Maj. Tate and Major Jacob Cresswell. After the last speaker had concluded, the meeting adjourned, every body being satisfied that Liberty will be "all right" on next election day.

GREAT MEETING OF THE DEMOCRACY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

On Saturday last, the gallant Democrats of Southampton Tp., met in Mass meeting at Chaneysville, in that township. The meeting was held in the grove adjoining the village, where seats had been prepared for the large crowd in attendance. Michael Mills, Esq., was chosen President: Daniel Roland, David Roland, Asa Houser, Joshua Pennell, James Elder, Hezekiah O'Neal, Edward Northcraft, William Adams, Mark Houser, Thomas Leasure, Elisha Smith, and Joseph Barkman, Vice Presidents; and Hugh Wilson and Tilghman Northcraft, Secretaries.

Speeches were made by B. F. Meyers and Maj. Samuel H. Tate. The meeting was full of life and vigor. The Old Guard of Democracy in Southampton is aroused! A glorious result for Democratic measures and candidates, will take place in this township, on the second Tuesday of Oct'r. next. The good citizens of that region will no longer follow, to any extent, the lead of men whose party organ publishes statements branding them as "drunkards," "ignoramuses," &c., &c. The *large* meeting which Messrs. Jordan and Koontz held in Chaneysville, a few days ago, gave evidence of this. That meeting was composed of *seven* of their own partisans (two of whom had come from Monroe tp.,) and twelve Democrats! At the Democratic meeting there were present nearly *one hundred Democrats*. Hurrah for Old Southampton!

DEMOCRATIC RALLY AT CLEARVILLE.

The Democrats of Monroe, held their township meeting at Clearville, on Friday the 25th ult., and organized, on motion of Matthew Murray, Esq., by the appointment of David Evans, Esq., President; Jesse Veach, Jonathan Horton, George Vonstein, Wm. Nycum Esqs., Vice Presidents; and Jacob Fletcher, Oliver Horton, and Andrew Steckman, Secretaries. The meeting was then addressed by Hon. Job Mann, in an able and effective speech, in which were truthfully portrayed the true characters of the various candidates before the people, as well as of the political issues at present dividing the several parties. Mr. Mann was followed by B. F. Meyers, who was succeeded by Major S. H. Tate, when the meeting adjourned, with much good feeling. The Democrats of Monroe are a determined band of patriots and will do themselves honor at the coming election.

Democratic Meeting at Louisville.

This meeting, notwithstanding the fact that there were no hand-bills posted for it, was such as to reflect great credit upon the people of Union Township. It was large and respectable in number, besides being respectful and attentive to all that was said and done.

It was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President, John Conrad Esq.: Vice Presidents, John B. Boyer, Frederick Stiffler, Mathias Walter, Adam Corle, Henry Corle, Joseph Walter and Solomon Fickes; Secretaries, Caselton Ake, John Shull, Michael Shaffer and Francis Beard.

The meeting was then addressed by Gen. Bowman and O. E. Shannon, Esq. Many of the ladies from the surrounding neighborhood graced the meeting with their presence. "In Union there is strength," depend on it. A.

The Democratic Meeting at Pattonsville,

On Wednesday, was well attended. The School House was full, and the meeting characterized by the same animation and lively interest that appears to have taken hold of the masses who are opposed to the dodging, trickery and bribery of the opposition.

It was organized by Major Patton, as follows:

Hon. Joseph B. Noble, President; Jacob Deeter, Daniel K. Burger and Daniel Lingenfelter, Vice Presidents; and John B. Fluck, Esq., and Christian Kochendarfer, Secretaries.

The meeting was then addressed by O. E. Shannon, Esq., and Gen. Bowman, and then adjourned with three hearty cheers for the tickets, from top to bottom, as proposed by the President.

If there is any splitting, or breaking up done in this country, (and we know of some) it will be by the honest men of the opposition, who are disgusted with the acts of their leaders, as well as their candidates, and who will take a stand for all time to come on the side of Democracy and truth. There is such a thing as candidates running the thing in the ground a little.

Woodberry.

Mass Meeting at St. Clairsville!
GRAND RALLY OF THE DEMOCRATS IN OLD ST. CLAIR!!

At two o'clock of Saturday last the people of St. Clair Township assembled in Mass meeting in the grove near the village. The meeting was called to order, and organized by John H. Bowser, as follows:

President, Thomas B. Wisegarver, Esq.; Vice Presidents, Philip Stambaugh, Adam Oster, Joseph Brown, Peter Reib, Christian Mock, Wm. Berkhimer, Samuel Reighard and John Hoenstine; Secretaries, B. R. Henderson, John Herr, Geo. B. Wisegarver and Jacob H. Bowser.

After the organization was effected the meeting was addressed by G. H. Spang, Esq., O. E. Shannon and Gen. Bowman.

A hole has been made by the black car of abolitionism in the ranks of the opposition in St. Clair. Like honest men, those who could not be bought nor bribed, are coming over to the side of truth and consistency. Let them come. We like to see men have the courage to renounce doctrines which they have held, when they find them to be wrong.

An Observer.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, Sept. 17.

ATROCIOUS ATTEMPT AT POISONING.

One of our subscribers from Pike county informed us yesterday of a most horrible and atrocious attempt at poisoning in that county, just below the line of Montgomery, and in the neighborhood of Bruceville. The annals of crime will hardly show a more extensive and diabolical piece of villainy.

It seems that a German or Hungarian, whose name our informant had forgotten, was on intimate terms with a negro woman, the property of old Mr. Frazell, one of the earliest settlers of Pike. This man had once been in the employ of Mr. F., and was familar with his premises. Some time since he had been detcted in gambling with Mr. F.'s negroes, and Mr. F. had instituted a suit against him. On Saturday evening, 12th instant, he was seen in conversation with the negro woman above alluded to, at the well, although he had received orders from Mr. Frazell never to come about his premises.

On Sunday there were some *thirty-seven* persons dining at Mr. Frazell's house, of whom about thirty were visitors from the neighborhood. All these became sick soon after eating, vomiting violently; and the cook being arrested immediately, on a suspicion of poisoning, at once proceeded to state as follows:—She said that the white man above referred to, while at the well, had given her a vial containing arsenic, which he instructed her to mingle with "the meat, the milk, the butter and the coffee." He was particularly desirous that it should go into *every* article of food, because old Mr. Frazell was in delicate health, and ate generally very sparingly. The negro woman said she followed the directions of her lover to the mark, that "after the old man had taken that, he would hardly prosecute him in that case."

The poison was administered, as we have seen, but too successfully. The whole assemblage of persons were put under its influence; and at the last acounts *six* had died from its effect. Old Mr. Frazell died about sunset of Sunday, the day of the poisoning. His overseer's wife and two children, Mrs. Cloud, a widowed daughter of Mr. F., and Mr. F.'s granddaughter, died the next day. Several others were lying in a critical condition, and doubtless there will be more victims of this awfully fiendish crime.

Mr Jack Frazell, son of the old man, happened to be out of meal on the day of the poisoning, and sent to his father's and borrowed a bushel. All who partook of this, including a brother who had declined to eat at his father's—having come in after some of the company had got sick—were more or less affected.

After we had written the above, our informant, Mr. J. M. Johnson, of Pike, called on us again, and gave us the name of the prisoner, which is Comiska. Mr. J. further states that the infuriated people of the neighborhood have burnt the negro woman, and will perform the same service for Comiska on next Monday. In the meantime he is safely lodged in jail at Troy. He neither denies nor admits anything.

WHAT DO THESE THINGS MEAN?

We find the following in a late number of the New York Evangelist:

"Vermont, one of the most purely agricultural States in the Union, exhibits sad evidence of religious indifference. The annual report of the general convention in that State, discloses the following fact, published in the Congregational (N. H.) Journal:

"More than 20,000 families in Vermont habitually neglect all public worship; only about one-fifth of the people in the average attend upon evangelical worship, and four-fifths of the inhabitants on each returning Lord's day are absent from the sanctuary. *What do these things mean?* Making all due allowance for the necessary absence of those who, in the Providence of God, cannot be present, there ought to be at least three-fifths instead of one-fifth of the people at public worship. Where, then, are the 150,000 souls that ought to be in the house of God every Sabbath? What are their thoughts and deeds on God's holy day?"

The Boston Courier has the following comments on the above:

"The New York Evangelist (a religious paper inclining to anti-slavery) ought not to ask; "What do these things mean? as if the reason were not perfectly obvious. That abolitionism would inevitably lead to such a sad result has been preached upon the house-tops. The Courier, with other conservative journals, has never ceased to urge entreaties and warnings upon the subject for a year past. Many of the clergy, with a zeal quite surpassing their religious ministrations, have entered into abolitionism in the pulpit, directly or indirectly; and out of the pulpit have too often set examples of partisanship to their people. Abolitionism is not religion; but, like all other fanaticism, it is an absorbing delusion. The human mind cannot be full of one engrossing topic and find room for another. The consequence is that abolitionism in Vermont, and elsewhere, has excluded Christianity. The process of operation is—first, lukewarmness, then neglect of religious ordinances, then disbelief. And yet the New York Evangelist, adopting the report of the convention, innocently asks, *What do these things mean?*"

THE FEELING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

We take the following from the Perry (Pennsylvania) Democrat:

"Wherever Gen. Packer has addressed a democratic meeting, the people have turned out in great numbers to greet him, and manifested the liveliest enthusiasm. On the contrary, wherever Mr. Wilmot has appeared, the meetings were dull, and the turn-out remarkably small. At Hollidaysburg, Huntingdon, and Chambersburg, recently, their meetings were but fizzles. What do these signs betoken? Do they not plainly point out that Gen. Packer is to be our next governor, and that the people are heartily sick of this everlasting slavery agitation, and desire to give the men who are at the head of it a merited rebuke? Pennsylvanians are too loyal to the Constitution to place in their gubernatorial chair a black-republican agitator."

The Philadelphia Argus says:

"Wilmot appears to be making poor headway in the west. His abolition harangues does not please the people, and he meets, therefore, with so much coolness and indifference that he has abandoned some of the appointments made for him to speak. He was announced for Clearfield and several other places, which he has failed to meet, having evidently become sick and disheartened with his prospects."

DO BANKS MAKE MONEY PLENTY?

One of the arguments urged in favor of our present paper money system, is that the Banks make money plenty. When do they make money plenty—in a season of scarcity, panic, pressure, or in a season of expansion and abundance? If the Banks have the power to make money plenty, they have the power to make it scarce whenever it is for their interest or their convenience to do so.

But do the Banks make money plenty, free gratis, for nothing? Not by any manner of means. They are not so benevolent and patriotic as that. Those who use their promises to pay, have to pay real value for them. Paper, which has no intrinsic value except what it is worth by the pound for rags, costs the public as much as gold and silver. There is not a greater fallacy extant than that contained in the idea that Banks make money plenty. They make real money scarce by locking it up in their vaults.—*Argus.*

What Black Republicanism thinks of Poor Men.—The Black Republican candidate for State Treasurer of Ohio is Alfred P. Stone, the same gentleman who once made use of the following expressions:

"Every laboring man ought to wear a *red patch* on his back, so that he could be designated from respectable people."

At a public supper, he gave the following toast:—"Wine—A luxury, thank God, none but the wealthy can enjoy."

Such aristocratic flunkeys always meet with favor from Black Republicanism—the same party that would place a negro on an equality with white men.—*Gettysburg Compiler.*

What Next? Why Not?—We see it stated as a fact in one of our exchange papers, that the Chicago *Ledger*, a full blooded Black Republican advocates the nomination of some negro for the Presidency in 1860. What next?

Why not? Why should not "birds of a feather flock together?" why should there be the slightest hesitation or repugnance on the part of white negroes to voting for niggers of another color? Let the anti-slavery fanatics nominate a "culled pusson" as their next candidate by all means There would be "an order of nationality" about it peculiary refreshing—especially in warm weather.—*Phila. Argus.*

DO NOT CONDEMN HASTILY.

Be patient with your erring brother, for God is very patient with you, and it is your duty to imitate your Father in Heaven as much as possible. For one or two acts that may be proved to the wrong, do not condemn and cast out forever a beloved brother. You may not understand the whole case, and if you were faithfully and prayerfully to visit that brother as Christ has labored with you, he might be saved. We cannot always see into the heart, and our judgment would perhaps be condemned as often as approved by our Saviour. Instead of casting stones at an individual, we would often, if we knew and felt as Jesus does, sympathizing, say to the erring, "Go and sin no more." We are called upon to exercise not judgment so much as mercy and love.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Gift and Retail Book Store!

NOW OPENED TWO DOORS WEST OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL BEDFORD, PA.

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS TO BE DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY!

Our plan is to Insure a Rapid Sale.

ALL Books will be sold as low as the usual retail prices—many of them for less. A SUPERB GIFT will be delivered with each book, without additional expense to the buyer. Our list of books comprises the works of the best American and European authors, bound in various styles, in Morocco, best Turkish, Antique, Gilt-edged, Muslin, Paper, &c. &c. We keep on hand, also, STATIONARY, including Gold Pens and Pencils, Silver ditto, letter paper, fools-cap and writing paper of all kinds, envelopes, inks of the best quality, &c.

CIGARS of the choicest brands will also be found at our store, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

McCAUSLIN & SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, Sep. 4, 57.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

The Bedford Gazette.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

DR. HICKOK delivered an address before the teachers attending the Teachers' School, in the lecture room of the Presbyterian Church, on the evening of the 24th ult. The Doctor's effort is well spoken of by all who had the pleasure of hearing him. The County superintendent, Mr. Heckerman, also delivered an excellent address on the occasion.

THE GALLANT DEMOCRATS of East Providence Township, held a meeting at the house of D. A. T. Black, Esq., in that township, on Saturday, the 18th of September. The list of the officers of this meeting has been mislaid. We remember only that WM. GRAY, Esq., was President, Wm. Richey, John Barton and Joseph Chamberlain, Esqs., Vice Presidents, and *Wm. Morgart* and *John C. Black, Esqs. Secretaries*. Addresses were made by G. H. Spang, Esq., and Major Tate. The meeting was large and full of enthusiasm.

ONE HUNDRED of the invincible Democracy of Juniata Township, met in the town of Buena Vista, on Tuesday last. The meeting was organized by the appointment of NICHOLAS KEGG, Esq., President. Jacob Dull, Jacob Adams, Daniel Deal, John Corley, Michael Hillegas, L. N. Fyan, Henry Otto, Henry Horn and P. F. Lehman, Esqs., acted as Vice Presidents, and *Henry Guyer, John Gillespie, Frederick Hillegas and Francis McGirr* as Secretaries. Speeches were made by B. F. Meyers, Gen. Bowman and Major Tate. The meeting adjourned with three loud and hearty cheers for the Democratic State and County Tickets.—Juniata will be right side up with care, on the Second Tuesday of October. *Stick a pin there!*

An interesting reminiscence (to us, at least,) of this meeting, is the recollection of the elegant supper served up by Judge Snively of Schellsburg, to certain parties, on their return from Buena Vista. Commend us to the table of the Judge, for good eating.

MEETING OF THE BUCHANAN CLUB.—The largest meeting of this association that has yet been held during the present campaign, assembled in the Court House, on Saturday evening last. The meeting was called to order by HON. JOS MANN, President of the Club, and was ably and effectively addressed by Gen. Bowman, O. E. Shannon and G. H. Spang, Esqs. The speakers were frequently interrupted with loud and continued applause.

The speech of Mr. Shannon, was an able and searching exposition of the frauds practised by the Abolitionists of this county, last Fall, in obtaining the Fillmore vote for their own candidate, Fremont. He showed from the files of the Abolition organ in this place, that whilst it pretended to be supporting Fillmore, it was publishing articles deeply tinged with the doctrines of the Fremont party, and that with Fillmore's name at the mast-head, it was secretly and indirectly laboring for the success of his Abolition opponent. He referred to the fact that this same Abolition organ had made a very favorable notice of Gov. FORD's speech here last Fall, and of the Fremont meeting before which it was delivered, and that it published calls for Fremont and Dayton meetings, all of which, said the speaker, were proofs incontrovertible that those who managed its editorial department, although insisting that they were friends of Fillmore, were Fremont men in disguise. He then adverted to the charge of bribery preferred against certain of the Fillmore press, by Mr. Swoope, the Chairman of the American State Committee. The people of Bedford county, said he, were warned during the last campaign, against the corruption and venality of the Opposition leaders. The proofs are now before us, that that warning was not given without sufficient cause. One of the principal newspapers belonging to the Opposition press of the state, publishes a communication from the Chairman of the American State Committee in which the statement is made and sustained by affidavit, *that Gov. Ford left the sum of $500 in this county as a bribe for the so-called Fillmore paper!* The wriggling and twisting of that paper, under the charge, said Mr. Shannon, serves but to convince the people that there is "more truth than poetry" in the allegations of Mr Swoope. Mr. S. might well have added, in the language of the gifted Conway:

"The man who takes a bribe would strip the dead,
Or rob the orphan of his crust of bread;
Sodest to justice, equity and right,
This man would steal the aged widow's mite;
He is prepared for every kind of fraud—
To sell his country, or betray his God,
Pillage the palace of the King of Kings,
And strip the gilding from an angel's wings."

After the speakers had concluded, the meeting adjourned amid deafening cheers, and loud demonstrations of joy.

MARRIED:

On Sunday the 20th of Sep., ultimo, by P. F. Lehman Esq., Mr. Franklin Lowry to Miss Phœbe Ellen, daughter of Mr. Abraham W. Shroyer all of Londonderry Township.

On the 20th ult., near Pleasantville, by the Rev. N. E. Gilds. Mr. Tobias Feather, to Miss Catharine Allison, both of Bedford Co.

DIED:

In Bedford on the 14th of August, of Consumption, MARY, daughter of B. W. and Sarah Garretson, aged 15 years, 4 months and 16 days.

The subject of the present notice, was from her infancy the child of suffering; but in all her afflictions she seemed to exemplify the words of Holy writ, "Tribulation worketh patience." Her last illness which was protracted and painful, was endured with unmurmuring resignation, and the change death wrought upon her was doubtless infinite gain to her. To her *mourning* friends she seems to say,

"Shed not a tear o'er your friend's early bier,
When I am gone."

"Come at the close of the bright summer day;
Come as the sun sheds his last ling'ring ray—
Come and rejoice that I thus pass'd away,
When I am gone."

500 LOCAL AND TRAVELLING AGENTS WANTED. Business paying from $50 to $150 per month. No humbug or chance business.—Permanent employment given and no capital required. For further particulars enclose postage stamps and address, A. SIMPSON, Exeter, N. H.
Aug. 7, '57–3m.

Just received at SHOEMAKER'S Colonade Store a large supply of Groceries.

New Advertisements.

☞ **Wanted**, at this office, several loads of good fire-wood.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST on the 8th of September last, one *WALLET POCKET BOOK*, containing a check on the Treasury of Bedford County, and also promissory notes and other papers. The above reward will be paid to any person returning the same to me with its contents. B. W. GARRETSON.
Oct. 2, '57.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of Nicholas Keller, late of Bedford Borough, deceased—therefore, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please call and settle the same, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated.
JOHN H. KELLER.
Oct. 2, 1857.–6t.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!
A PRIZE TO EVERY PURCHASER,

At the Quaker City Publishing House of
DUANE RULISON, PHILADELPHA.

BY Buying a book for $1, or more, you are at once presented with a prize, worth from 25 cents to $100, consisting of Fine Gold Jewelry, Watches, &c. All orders by mail will be promptly filled, and the prize or prizes will accompany the books. Our list contains all of the most popular books of the day, and will be sold at the usual retail prices, many of them for less. Persons wishing any particular book can order at once, and it will be forwarded with a gift. A catalogue giving full information with a list of books and gifts, will be sent post paid, by addressing.
DUANE RULISON,
No. 33 South Third St., Philadelphia.
☞ Agents Wanted.
October 2, 1857.

500 AGENTS WANTED.
A HOMESTEAD FOR $10!
THIRD DIVISION.

$310,000 *worth of Farms and Building Lots*,

IN THE GOLD REGION OF CULPEPER COUNTY VIRGINIA, to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 7th of December 1857. Subscriptions only ten dollars down; or $15 one half down the rest on delivery of the DEED. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked. Upwards of 1350 lots & several farms are already sold & a company of settlers called "THE RAPPAHANNOCK PIONEER ASSOCIATION," is now forming and will soon commence a settlement. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises.

Nearly 45,000 acres of land in different parts of Virginia now at command & will be sold to settlers on the most advantageous terms. Unquestionable titles will in all cases be given. Farmers, Mechanics and Manufacturers are wanted; and 500 AGENTS to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $200 per month. Advertising will be done for every Agent where possible. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c.,
Apply to
E. BAUDER, *Port Royal, Caroline Co., Va.*
or to D. R. Anderson, Agent, Cumberland valley P. O., Bedford Co. Pa.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS

Campbell Hendrickson, late of Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, died seized of the following Real Estate, viz:

The mansion place, containing 260 acres and allowance, surveyed 17th November 1766 for James Dunlap, on order No. 654 dated 1st August 1766—another thereof, containing 134 acres 15 perches and allowance, surveyed 23d May 1788, on warrant dated 9d April 1787—another thereof called the May Tract, adjoining the Dunlap Tract, and containing about 90 acres—another tract warranted in the name of Rebecca Cessna, containing about 350 acres, being mountain land.

Said decedent died leaving a widow, Susan Hendrickson, and issue six children, viz: Mary Ann, intermarried with Elsy McElish, residing in Allegany county, Maryland, Elizabeth intermarried with Thos. Donehoe, Hannah, intermarried with Lorenzo Cessna, Jonathan, Amy, intermarried with George Nave, and Susan Hendrickson, residing in Bedford county.

NOTICE is therefore given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Monday the 26th day of October, 1857; when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.
HUGH MOORE,
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, } Sheriff.
October 2, 1857. }

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS

Peter Shimer, late of Union Township, Bedford County, deceased, died seized of the following Real Estate, Viz:

One Tract of land being the Mansion Place, situate in Union township, Bedford County, containing about one hundred and seventeen acres, adjoining other lands of the widow and heirs of said intestate on the east, land of Isaac Pressell on the north and north east, and lands of Dr. Peter Shoenberger's heirs and others, on the south and south east.

Leaving a widow, Rebecca Shimer, and issue ten children, viz: Isaac Shimer, residing in Bedford county, Martha, intermarried with Henry Dell, residing in Blair county Pennsylvania, Rachel, intermarried with Emanuel Keller, residing in the same county, David Shimer, residing in Wayne county, Ohio, Elizabeth Fickes, (widow) Frederick Shimer, Margaret, intermarried with Weimert Reminger, Hannah intermarried with John Weyant, residing in Bedford county, Peter Shimer, and Susan intermarried with John Fickes, all residing in Bedford county.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation, on the premises, on Saturday, the 24th day of October; next, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.
HUGH MOORE,
Sheriff's Office Bedford, } Sheriff.
October 2. 1857. }

NOTICE.

AS the undersigned intends leaving the country for some time, he would therefore take this method of informing all persons indebted to him by note or otherwise, that he has placed the same in the hands of Jonathan Fichtner and V. B. Wertz, of Harrison tp., for collection, who are duly authorized to settle and collect the same.
FRED'K HILDEBRANDT.
Sep. 25, '57. 3t*

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Bedford, to report distribution among creditors, of the money in the hands of Joseph B. Noble, Esq., Sequestrator of the Pattonsville and Woodberry Turnpike Road Company, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Wednesday, the 14th day of October, next, at 10 o'clock of said day, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all persons interested can attend with due proofs of their respectve claims.—Claimants should be fully prepared in this particular.
JNO. P. REED, Auditor.
Sept. 25, 1857.

Teachers Wanted.

THERE are nine School Teachers wanted to take charge of the Public Schools of Colerain township, Bedford county. The Schools will be opened on the 1st day of November next.—Applicants before applying, must be examined and procure proper certificates from the county Superintendent. None other need apply.
By order of the Board.
JOS. J. SHOEMAKER, Sec'y.
Sep. 25, '57.

Bedford Hotel,
And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*
JOHN HAFER.
March 16, 1855.

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1857, before the Judges of the said Court:

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of George B. Kay, late of Hopewell township, deceased, to wit: Rebecca Philips, wife of Rev. Samuel Philips, residing in Franklin county, Isaac F. residing in Blair county. Ezra P., Rachael, Lavinia, Mary Catharine, Elizabeth Jane, Henry Harrison, Eliza Irvine and Thomas J. Kay, residing in Bedford county; to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be holded at Bedford in and for said county, on the 3d Monday, sixteenth day of November next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of George B. Kay, deceased, at the valuation—which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, and to the Sheriff of said county directed; or show cause why the same should not be sold.

By order of the said Court

L.S. IN testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the said court at Bedford, the 4th day of September, A. D. 1857.

Attest: D. WASHABAUGH,
HUGH MOORE, Sh'ff. Clerk.

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1857; before the Judges of the said Court:

ON motion of Francis Jordan, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of James Wemmer, late of Monroe township, deceased, to wit: Abraham Wemmer, residing in Hocking county, Ohio, Moses Wemmer and Phœbe, intermarried with William Hixon, residing in Bedford county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be holden at Bedford in and for said County, on the third Monday, sixteenth day of November next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, Issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold

By order of said Court.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the said Court of Bedford, this 4th day of September, A. D. 1857.

Attest. D. WASHABAUGH Cl'k.
HUGH MOORE, Sh'ff.
Sept. 25, 1857.

FOR SALE—At the Bedford Springs, a quantiy of CEMENT in barrels.
Sep. 18, '57.–tf.

Estate of James Walter, deceased.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of decedent, late of Southampton township—notice is hereby given to all person indebted to said estate to call and settle the same, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated.
DAVID WALTER, Ex'r.
Sep. 4, 57.–6t.

For Sale.

ONE Farm of 213 acres in Friend's Cove, about four miles from the Bedford Springs. The land is limestone, and is one of the surest Farms for a winter crop, in the Cove. The improvements are commodious and convenient. There is an abundance of excellent fruit upon the premises. About 125 acres cleared, and the balance well timbered. Terms easy or hard to suit purchasers.

ALSO

80 acres or thereabouts of timber land; a part of the Vickroy Estate, called "Sugar Bottom" in St. Clair township.

The land, as well as the Timber is not surpassed by any in the County, and lays in sight of a Saw-Mill. There is one field of this tract cleared, and containing a fine lot of fruit. Terms as above.

ALSO

800 acres of land in Iowa.

ALSO

120 acres in Morrison county, Minnesota Territory.

ALSO

A lot of Real Estate in Nebraska Territory.

A good opportunity is presented for making investments.
O. E. SHANNON.
Bedford, Sept. 11, 1857.

Public Sale
OF
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell, at Public Sale, at the late residence of Elias Ritz, Esq., in Clearville, on Saturday the 24th day of October, 1857, all the Real Estate of said deceased, to wit:

One lot of ground fronting 60 feet on Maine street, and extending back about 173 feet, with a new two story Frame House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining an alley on the East, a lot of Lucy Gillam on the west, in the town of Clearville, Monroe township, Bedford county. Pa.

ALSO one other lot of ground in said township, containing 1½ acres, more or less, all cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of Philip Grubb, Joseph Barkman and others.

Sale to commence at one' clock, P. M.
JAMES CARNELL,
Adm'r. of the Estate of
Elias Ritz, dec'd.
Sept. 18, 1825.

NEBRASKA TAKEN!
50,000 **RUSSIANS SLAUGHTERED!!**

TIN AND COPPERSMITH BUSINESS!!!

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in Pattonsville, Bedford county, would respectively inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish

TIN COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE.

on the most accommodating terms—ALSO, Stove Pipe at 12½ cents per pound: and spouting at 11 cents CASH per foot, this being cheaper than can be had at any other establishment in the place or neighborhood.

Having a thorough knowledge of the business, and determined to spare no pains to please all who may give him a call, he hopes to receive a liberal share of a generous public.
Aug. 14, '57. CHARLES T. BLAKE.

A large assortment of Glass Preserve Jars, just received, at SHOEMAKER'S Colonade Store.
Aug. 14. 1857.

PROCLAMATION OF
General Election.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said Elections, and to enmmerate in said notice what Officers are to be elected, I, HUGH MOORE, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the County of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said County, on the second Tuesday (13th) of October 1857, at the several election districts, viz:

The Electors of the Borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The Electors of Broadtop township to meet at the School House in the town of Hopewell.

The Electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of Benjamin Kegg, in Rainsburg in said township.

The Electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new School House erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The Electors of Harrison township to meet at school house number 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said township.

The Electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house in said township.

The Electors of Hopewell township to meet at the School House near the house of John Dasher in said township.

The Electors of Londanderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop, in Bridgeport, in said township.

The Electors of the township of Liberty to meet at the School house in Stonerstown in said township.

The Electors of Monroe township to meet at the house of James Carnel in Clearville, in said township.

The Electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick School house in said borough.

The Electors of Napier township to meet at the house built for a school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The Electors of East Providence township to meet at the house of John Nycum jr., innkeeper in said township.

The Electors of Snake Spring township, to meet at the school house, near the Methodist church on land of John Hartly.

The Electors of West Providence township, to meet at the new log school house at Bloody Run in said township.

The Electors of St. Clair township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon Trout in said township.

The Electors of Union township to meet at the house of Michael Wyant in said township.

The Electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill in said township.

The Electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said township.

The Electors of the township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry; at which times and places the qualified Electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for Governor of the Commonwealth.

ONE PERSON for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth.

TWO PERSONS for Judges of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth.

ONE PERSON in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Huntingdon, to fill the office of Senator, to represent the counties of Bedford, Somerset and Huntingdon in the Legislature of the Commonwealth.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the county of Somerset, to fill the office of Members of the House of Representatives, to represent the counties of Bedford and Somerset in the House of Representatives.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary and Clerk to the Orphans' Court for the county of Bedford.

ONE PERSON for the office of Sheriff of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of poor house director.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor for said county.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by public proclamation, and to keep open till 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That every person, excepting Justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly, entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 3d, 1839, further provides as follows, to wit:—

"That the inspectors and judges, shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected judge shall not attend then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge, in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

It shall be duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word 'tax,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called ont to the clerks, who shall make the like note in the lists of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove in the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election with the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

NOW THEREFORE, be it known, by an Act of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act Prescribing the Time and Manner of Submitting to the People, for their ratification and rejection, the proposed Amendments to the Constitution," approved May twelfth, Anno Domino one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, it is provided as follows, to wit:

SECTION 1. That, for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of this Commonwealth in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to the Sheriff of each and every County of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each County, (provided that so many are published therein,) that an election will be held in each of the townships wards and districts therein, on the second Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the purpose of deciding upon the adoption or rejection of the said amendments, or any of them; which said election shall be held at the places, and opened and closed at the time at and within which the General Election of this Commonwealth are held, opened and closed; and it shall be the duty of the Judges, Inspectors and Clerks of each of said townships, wards and districts, to receive at the said election, tickets, either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, from citizens duly qualified to vote for Members of the General Assembly, and to deposit them in a box or boxes to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers, which tickets shall be respectively labelled on the outside, "First Amendment," "Second Amendment," "Third Amendment," and "Fourth Amendment," and those who are favorable to said Amendments or any of them, may express their desire by voting each as many seperate written or printed; or partly written or printed ballots or tickets, containing on the inside thereof the words "For the Amendments," and those who are opposed to such amendments, or any of them, may express their opposition by voting each as many seperate written or printed ballots or tickets, containing on the inside thereof the words, "Against the Amendments."

SECTION 2. That the election on the said proposed Amendments, shall, in all respects, be conducted as the General Elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective Counties and districts thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for or against each of said amendments in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words at length, and not in figures, only one of which returns so made shall be lodged in the Prothonotary's Office of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper County, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by one of said Judges deposited forthwith in the most convenient Post Office.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 11th day of Sept., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and the 82d of Independence of the United States.
HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*
Sept. 11, 1857.

BANKING HOUSES
OF
JOHN T. HOGG.

BEDFORD,	BEDFORD CO,	Pennsylvania.
SOMERSET,	SOMERSET "	
MOUNTPLEASANT,	WESTMORE'D "	
CONNELLSVILLE,	FAYETTE CO.	
UNIONTOWN,	"	
BROWNSVILLE,	"	
NEW BRIGHTON,	BEAVER CO.	

Deposits received, Discounts made, Drafts bought, sold and collected. Bank notes and Specie bought and sold. Stocks, notes, and other securities, bought and sold on Commission. Correspondence and collections solicited.
Aug. 21, 1857.

☞ NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S Celebrated Tetter Wash is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the skin. It is so infallible a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficient to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale at Dr. Reamer's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa.
May 22, 1857—1y.

PUBLIC SALE OF
Valuable Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises in Southampton township, on Saturday the 3d day of October next, the following described real estate, viz:

One tract of land on "Ragged Mountain" containing 57½ ACRES, adjoining lands of Thomas Lawhead, Mary Ann Buxton, Edward Northcraft, and the undersigned.

—ALSO—

One HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND in Chaneysville, the house being a story and a half frame house, with store room adjoining—ALSO, a frame stable thereon erected, together with other out buildings.

Terms—CASH—at confirmation of sale at November Court.
DAVID WALTER,
Ex'r of Samuel Walter, deceased.
Sep. 11, 57.

Notice.

THE subscribers would inform all persons interested in their books or papers, that said books &c., will be in the hands of J. H. Schell for thirty days, after which they will be left in the hands of an officer for collection.
M. SCHELL & SON.

THE subscribers have on hand an excellent lot of White Pine and Spruce Boards, also a lot of White Pine Shingles, which they will sell low.
Sept. 11, 1857.

SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, &C.,

REMEMBER that Blymire & Hartley keep the best Machines of all descriptions, ever offered to the people of Bedford County. Their *Sausage Meat Cutters & Corn Shellers* are warranted, especially, and when not fully equalling the representation may be returned. Orders are solicited from this and adjoining counties.
Sept. 18, 1857.

Executors' Notice,

LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, upon the Estate of Dan'l. Wisgarver, dec'd. late of Bedford township—notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to call and settle the same, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WM. C. WISEGARVER,
A. J. WISGARVER,
Sept. 18, 1857. Executors.

FOR SALE

AT THE MACHINE SHOP in Bedford, ONE DRILL (Moore's Patent) warranted a superior article. Price moderate.
PETER H. SHIRES.
Sep. 11, '57. 3t.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that the citizens of St. Clairsville, in the county of Bedford, made application to the Court of Quarter sessions of said county for a Charter of Incorporation, which said application having been read and filed among the records of said court, will be held over for final consideration until November Sessions, 1857 when objections (if any) will be heard and a final decree made in the premises.
By the Court.
MANN & SPANG,
Sep 11, '57. Atty's for applicants.

School Notice.

The *Public Schools* of the Borough of Bedford will be opened on Monday the 2d day of November next. There will be wanted two Male and three Female Teachers, also a Male or Female to take charge of the Negro School—Applicants must be examined and procure proper certificates from the *County Superintendent* at the time advertised, 24th October, none others need apply—The Board will expect to contract with teachers on the 25th October. By order of the Board,
JNO. P. REED, Sec'y.
Sept. 18, 1887.

WHITE PINE LUMBER FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a large lot of Shingles and dry Boards, for Sale at the following prices. Lap Shingles $5,00 per thousand, Joint Shingles 4,00 do.—Boards 1,00 per hundred.
West End, 17 miles West of Bedford, on the Glade Road. LOUIS N. FYAN.
Sept. 18, 1857.

PUBLIC SALE,
Of Very Valuable Real Estate.

ALL that property in Somerset county, known in part as the Imhoff property, and now belonging to the estate of John Keeffe, deceased, and which was advertised by the subscriber in the Bedford and one of the Somerset papers of last December and January, and not sold—will again be offered for sale on

Wednesday, the 7th day of next October,

altogether or in parts as may best suit the several interests of the heirs.

Conditions of sale made known at the time, and at the house on said property, now occupied by Jacob Ringler, by
SAMUEL BROWN,
Surviving Executor of the last will and testament of John Keeffe, dec.
Sep. 11, '57.
☞ Somerset Democrat, copy and charge "Gazette."

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

Any person desirous of purchasing a well established and profitable Drug Store can hear of a first rate opening by addressing the editor of this paper.
July 17, 1857.

Notice.

The subscriber being much annoyed and damaged by fishers and hunters, running over his property is determined to put a stop to the same; he therefore hereby cautions all such persons, that if found trespassing upon his farms, by either fishing or hunting, he will bring suit immediately against them.
Aug. 28, 1857. HENRY HORN.

Administrator's Notice,

LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, upon the Estate of Jacob Riffle, late of Juniata Township, in the County of Bedford, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted to the same, are requested to make immediate payment. The subscriber will meet all persons interested, for the above purposes, at the late residence of decedent, from the 22d to the 26th of September instant.
JOHN C. RIFFLE, Admr.
Sept. 18, 1857.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams, &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

HOOPS—Brass & Whalebone. Skirt Hoops Jus Received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store.
Aug. 21, 1857.

20 Sacks of G. A. Salt, for sale at SHOEMAKER'S Colonade Store.
Aug. 14, 1857.

RESOLUTION

PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met: That the following amendments, are proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

FIRST AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as article eleven as follows:

ARTICLE XI.

OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

Section 1. The State may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amounts of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the Ceneral Assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty-thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

Section 2. In addition to the above limited power the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

Section 3. Except the debts above specified, in section one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by or on behalf of the State.

Section 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the Legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest of such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the State, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income and proceeds of sale of stock owned by the State, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the State, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

Section 5. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not, in any manner or event, be pledged, or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation, or association; nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder, in any company, association or corporation.

Sec. 6. The Commonwealth shall not assnme the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough, or township; or of any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

Section 7. The Legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution or party.

SECOND AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution, to be designateted as Article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the first article of the Constitution, strike out the words, "*of the City of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively*;" from section five, same article, strike out the words, "*of Philadelphia and of the several counties*;" from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "*neither the City of Philadelphia nor any*," and insert in lieu thereof the words, "*and no*;" and strike out "*section four same article*," and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"Section 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally throughout the State, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a seperate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a seperate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative."

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "*the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof.*

The Legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said Constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

Section 26. The Legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by, or under, any special or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the cfitizens of the Commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injnstice shall be done to the corporators.

IN SENATE, *March* 27, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 23, nays 8; on the third amendment, yeas 24, nays 4; on the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.

[Extract from the Journal.]
GEO. W. HAMMERSLY, *Clerk.*

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 20, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 12; on the second amendment, yeas 57, ntys 34; on the third amendment, yeas 72, nays 23; on the fourth amendment, yeas 83, nays 7.

[Extract from the Journal.]
JACOB ZEIGLER, *Clerk.*

Filed in Secretary's office, May 2, 1857.
A. G. CURVIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HARISBURG, *June* 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth," with the vote in each branch of the Legislature upon the final pasage thereof, as appears from the originals on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written.

A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Fleniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabbe, Creswell, Finney, Gregg, Harris, Penrose and Souther—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Creswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Finney, Fleniken, Ingham, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*,—23.

NAY—messrs. Coffey, Crabb, Frazer, Gregg, Harris, Killinger, Penrose and Schofield—8.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question.

Will the Senate agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Crabbe, Creswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steel, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Gregg, Harris and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Creswell, Ely, Evans, Fleniken, Frazer Ingram, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, and Wright—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Finney, Jordan and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the House agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Mumma, Kerr, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, Mussleman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petriken, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp. Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghtly, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Wright Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Backus, Benson, Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Wintrope—12.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreebly to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bower, Calhoun, Campell, Carty, Ent, Fausold, Foster, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Heistand, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manaer, Maugle, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Mussleman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petriken, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Tolan, Vail, Voeghtly, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Zimmerman, and Getz, *Speaker*—37.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Eyster, Gibboney. Hamilton, Hancock, Hill, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Jacobs, Kerr, Lebo, M'Calmont, Mumma, Reed, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre.) Stevenson, Struthers, Thorn, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Wagonseller, Warner, Wintrode, Witherow and Wright—34.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Contitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Heistand, Hill, Hillegas; Hoffman, (Berks,) Hoffman, (Lebanon) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, Moorhead, Mumma, Mussleman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petriken, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghtly, Wagonseller, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Wright Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Angustine, Backus, Bishop, Carty Dock, Gildea, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Jenkins, Kinght, Leisenring, M'Ilvain, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Roberts Struthers, Thorn, Walter, Warner, Wharton and Wintrode—22.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Backus, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Carty, Chase Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent. Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Gildea, Hamel. Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Lebo; Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Mumma, Mussleman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petriken, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Wagonseller, Warner, Wintrode, Witherow and Wright—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Struthers, Thorn, Wintrode and Wright—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, *June* 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "Yeas" and "Nays" taken on the resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as the same appears on the Journal of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth for the Session of 1857.

[L. S.] Witness my hand and the seal of said office, this twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. G. CURTIN,
Aug. 1 *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

Valuable Real

AND PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber, declining business, will sell, at Public Sale, on the premises, all his real and personal estate, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of October next; situate on the Juniata, Harman's Bottom, Juniata Township, Bedford Co., Pa.—The real estate consists of in and about 400 acres of Patented Land lying on both sides of the Juniata River, comprising fine meadow and rolling lands, about 300 acres cleared and under cultivation. The improvements are a first rate Stone Flouring Mill 45 feet square, 3 stories, running four stones, two French Burrs and doing an excellent business. This Mill is substantially built, well cemented and in good condition. Also an excellent Saw Mill in operation, besides other water power sufficient for a superior Mill. Stone Mansion House, Farm Tenant House, Farm House, Barns and Stables. Land extends about 1½ miles along the Juniata and is well watered with springs and wells, having also a fair supply of Fruit Trees. This property might be divided so as to make three convenient farms, with necessary improvements; is well situated in regard to markets, being within 28 miles of Cumberland, and 14 of Bedford, about 1½ miles from the Glade Turnpike, and situated on the great "*Drover Road.*" From the droves quite an income has been and may be derived. Upon the whole this is a very valuable and desirable property upon which an energetic man can do a great business.

The subscriber will also sell all his personal property, consisting of 8 Horses, including several very valuable young Horses, Cows and young cattle, Sheep and Hogs—6 horse, four horse, and 2 horse wagons—7 Ploughs, Harrows, Horse Gears, and a large lot of farming utensils: Also House furniture and Kitchen utensils.—A quantity of Grain, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, &c.

The subscriber, residing on the premises, will be pleased to meet persons desiring to purchase at any time up to the day of sale, and will take pleasure in showing the premises, and will receive private offers of purchase, and in case of a suitable offer will conclude a contract of sale.

☞ TERMS—$3000 in hand, as may suit purchasers, and the balance will be made payable on the most accommodating terms, so much so that an enterprising man may be able to make them off the premises. Terms will be fully made known by calling on the subscriber.

The subscriber refers to Gen. Bowman and John P. Reed, Esq., of Bedford, from whom full particulars will be had. JACOB RIFFLE.

Juniata Tp., July 31, 1857.

THE undersigned having entered into partnership, respectfully announce to the public generally, that they are now prepared to furnish anything in their line at exceedingly low rates. We are now opening an elegant Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods, Tin Japanned, Brass, French, and Brittania Ware, Willow, Cedar, and Pine Ware, Nails, Glass, Brushes, Putty, &c., &c. A large stock of TIN-WARE constantly on hand, of our own manufacture. Spouting and other work done, to order, as usual. STOVES of every description for wood or coal, of which we are just receiving some beautiful new patterns. Also Farm Implements in great variety, warranted as represented, the best and latest Inventions of the day. And, as we are every week receiving goods from Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Pittsburg, we will always endeavor to keep a full supply of everything in our line, or at least furnish any article required at a short notice.

We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Lead Pipe, Water and Pump Fixtures, at low rates. We cordially invite all to give us a call, and especially the Ladies, as we have nearly everything to make house keeping easy from a Needle to a Cooking Stove.

GEO. BLYMIRE,
WM. HARTLEY.

Oct. 3, 1856-1y.

Blymire & Hartley

WOULD announce to the public that they have just received and opened the most extensive assortment of Hardware and House Furnishing articles ever brought to Bedford, to which they invite the attention of purchasers. Their stock is comprised of so great a variety, that it is impossible to think of enumerating the articles in a newspaper advertisement. Let all who want a good article, at a small profit, call on us and they can be gratified.

March 20, 1857.

JACOB REED

TAKES pleasure in informing his customers and the public generally that he has received, within a few days past, a large supply of NEW GOODS, and a choice selection of GROCERIES, which he offers on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce. Call and judge for yourselves.

March 20, 1857.

Notice

To the Citizens of Bedford County.

All Land Warrants to be executed by me, must be placed in my hands to be regularly filed in the office.

I will execute all warrants and orders of resurveys with promptness. Also, will attend to job-work on call. I will be in Bedford the first week of every month, or oftener if required.—Address, Stonerstown, Bedford County.

SAML. KETTERMAN.

June 12, 1857.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞ They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

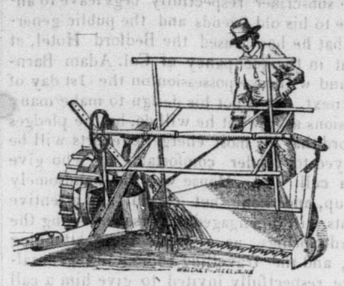
June 10, 1853.

As the season for chapped hands and faces is coming on, we advise our friends to go to Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store and purchase a box of Bazin's Amandine, for the prevention and cure of chapped hands. Only 37½ cents per box.

White Teeth and a *Perfumed Breath* can be acquired by using the *Balm of a Thousand Flowers* to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.

Combined

REAPER AND MOWER.



Patented by J. H. MANNY, Sept. 22, 1851, April 12, 1852, June 21, 1853, March 29, 1854, Oct. 15, 1854, and by WALTER A. WOOD, 24th day of June and 1st day of July, 1856. The best combined MACHINE ever invented.

From the success of last year's operations I take pleasure in announcing this Machine to the Farmers for the next Harvest, and feel assured it will fully meet their highest expectations.—It is easily managed, cuts clean and easy, is of light draft, and readily changed from a Reaper to a Mower, and vice versa, requiring not more than a minute to make the change. The alterations from last year are as follows, viz:

All the Journals will be Case-hardened, the SHOES, GUARDS AND GEARING, will be built of the best Salisbury Iron, and wrought iron substituted for cast in several places. The Machine is made to mow lodged clover without obstruction, by simply removing four bolts and leaving off a part of the frame work. With these alterations and improvements the machine will be stronger than heretofore, when it was the only reliable

COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER made.

The Machine is warranted capable of cutting from ten to fifteen acres of grass or grain per day, in a workman-like manner.

N. B. Parties manufacturing Reaping or Mowing Machines, using WOOD'S PATENTS, are cautioned against their further use, and are hereby notified that payment will be exacted to the full extent for the use heretofore made of them.

For further particulars the Farmers are respectfully invited to call upon **Blymire & Hartley,** Agents for Bedford County, Pa., who will furnish Pamphlets containing Certificates, &c.

For Sale by BLYMIRE & HARTLEY, Bedford, Pa.

E. K. PARSONS, Harrisburg,
General Agent for Eastern Pennsylvania.

May 15, 1857.

Bedford, May 8th, 1857.

Messrs. Blymire & Hartley:

Gentlemen:—I purchased one of Manny's Reaping and Mowing Machines last year. Its reputation being the highest, and having seen it cut grain to my entire satisfaction, I bought it after grain harvest. My hay was cut with it: and, from its admirable adaptation to the purposes intended—having fully equalled the representation—I am pleased to recommend it to the farmers of Bedford County as an excellent Mower and Reaper, believing it fully worth the price asked as a Mower alone.

JOHN WATSON.

W. HOERKENS,

UPHOLSTERER,

Would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without Springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention. He may be found at the shop of Mr. John Border, near the residence of Maj. Washabaugh.

Bedford, Nov. 14, 1856.

Shryock & Smith,

Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs, and Steel Engravings, gilt Mouldings for Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 6.

EVERHART, ASHCOM, & CO.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

HOPEWELL, PA.

The subscribers doing business under the Firm of EVERHART, ASHCOM, & Co., are now prepared to Store and Ship Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Merchandize upon reasonable terms.

They also keep on hand Plaster, Fish, Salt, Rock Powder, &c., to which they invite the attention of Merchants in the country and Farmers.

The highest cash prices paid for Flour and Grain that the Eastern Market will afford.

JOHN C. EVERHART, GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR,
C. W. ASHCOM, JOHN F. LOWRY.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

CORN SHELLERS, FODDER CUTTERS, and Corn Mills.

☞ We but ask the Farmers to give these Machines a trial; and, if they are not good, and do not work as represented, they may be returned, and the money will be promptly refunded. Give them a trial—it will cost nothing—and, by having them you will save money.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Bedford, December 19, 1856.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞ Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

Rousell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN.
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞ Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

GETTYS' PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY!

Exchange Building, Bedford, Pa.,

Where Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., &c., of every description, are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, and gold and plated Lockets, at verylow prices. and

The public are respectfully invited to call examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES.—The subscribers have just opened a large supply of Boots add Shoes, suitable for Fall and Winter.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.
March 6, 1857.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—A Great variety of Silks, Chalies, Lamertines, &c., to suit all tastes, at REED'S CHEAP STORE.

SUMMER WEAR.—150 pieces of Summer wear, comprising Linsies, Cotton and Woolen, at REED'S STORE.

May 15, 1857.

☞ WANTED, at SHOEMAKER'S Colonade Store, 5,000 pounds of WOOL, for which the highest price will be paid. June 5, '57.

☞ Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. ASHCOM, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

A large assortment of Hair, Tooth and Clothes Brushes just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's.

JUST RECEIVED—Boston Tea and Pic Nic Crackers, Swiss Cheese, Sardines in Oil, London Pickles, Mackenaw Trout, &c.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Just received at SHOEMAKER'S Colonade Store a large supply of Groceries.

Aug. 14, 1857.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

May 16, 1856.

500 LOCAL AND TRAVELLING

AGENTS WANTED. Business paying from $50 to $150 per month. No humbug or chance business.—Permanent employment given and no capital required. For further particulars enclose postage stamps and address, A. SIMPSON, Exeter, N. H.

Aug. 7, '57-3m.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.

This property has, during the last year, passed into the hands of a company, who, in addition to the former buildings, have erected a handsome and commodious Hotel building, and two spacious bath-houses, and have ornamented and improved the grounds. The hotel buildings will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 16th of June inst, and kept open until the 1st of October. Passengers from Baltimore or Philadelphia reach the Springs in one day via Pennsylvania rail-road, the completion of the Broad-top Rail Road leaving but twenty miles of staging over a fine road. Mr. Willard, formerly of Washington city, and recently of the Burnet House, Cincinnati, will superintend the Hotel. To invalids, generally, the Bedford waters, in connection with the mountain air, are perhaps more highly beneficial than any other in the Union.

P. GOSSLER,
President Bedford Springs Company.

June 12, 1857.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania for the passage of an act of Assembly authorizing the incorporation of a Bank of Issue with general banking and discounting privileges, under the general banking laws of this State, to be located at the Borough of Bedford in the county of Bedford, and called "The Bedford County Bank," with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and with the privilege of increasing the same to the sum of four hundred thousand dollars.

E. L. ANDERSON,
WM. T. DAUGHERTY,
WM. P. SCHELL,
A. KING,
NICHOLAS LYONS,
SAMUEL L. RUSSELL.

Bedford, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1857.—tJ1

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD.

On and after Monday, March 2d, 1857, two passenger trains a day, each way, (except Sundays,) will run between HOPEWELL & HUNTINGDON.

Leaving Hopewell at 12.15 P M & 6.10 P M.
Arriving at Hopewell at 9.40 A M & 5.40 P M.
Connecting at Huntingdon with trains for East and West, via. Penn'a R. R.

THOS. T. WEIRMAN,
Huntingdon, Feb. 26, 1857. Sup't.

CHAIRS AND CABINET FURNITURE.

The subscriber has removed to the shop on West Pitt Street, recently occupied by William Ritchey as a Machine Shop, where he continues to make to order and keep on hand a general assortment of chairs and cabinet furniture; consisting in part of Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane seat and Windsor, Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, What-Nots, Music Stands, Fancy Parlor Tables, Breakfast, Dinner, and Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, &c. Suits of cottage-furniture at very moderate prices, so that it is within the reach of all to have nice, good, and fashionable furniture. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, as it will be my desire to please all tastes.

N. B. Coffins will be made on the shortest notice for any who will favor him with a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

May 29, 1857.

NEW FIRM AT HOPEWELL.

The subscribers, trading and doing business under the Firm of BARNDOLLAR, LOWRY & Co., would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened at the above place, and are daily receiving, a large stock of Merchandize, consisting in part of Muslins, Tickings, Osenbergs, Drills, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Cloths, Flannels, Delanes, French Merinos, Silks, Calicos, Hats & Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, and Groceries of all descriptions.

Also a large assortment of ready-made Clothing, all of which will be sold upon as short profits as can be had in the country.

GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR, JOHN F. LOWRY,
JOHN C. EVERHART, C. W. ASHCOM.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

Mrs. S. E. Potts

Is just receiving and opening an elegant assortment of *Spring and Summer Goods*, embracing all the latest styles and patterns of Ladies Dress Goods, to which she invites their especial attention. Also a superior assortment of Trimmed and untrimmed Bonnets, Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, Parasols, Skirts, Hosiery, Collars, Capes, &c. &c.

Bedford, April 24, 1857.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

The Elegant Assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Just received and opened at

REED'S CHEAP STORE IN BEDFORD

having created quite an excitement in our usually quiet town, the subscriber feels confident that he can exhibit such a stock of Goods as will meet the general wants of both town and country, at fair prices. As it will cost nothing to examine his Stock he invites all in want of either substantial or Dress Goods to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

JACOB REED.

May 1, 1857.

WM. SHAFFER,

Merchant Tailor,

Continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at his old stand in Julianna st., and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom, on reasonable terms. He constantly keeps on hand a large assortment of ready-made Clothing of a good and substantial quality. And, having in store a choice selection of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Drillings, &c. &c. he invites all in want of Clothing to give him a call, as he feels confident he can please all who do so.

Bedford, July 3, 1857.